SERMON

Preached at the 4475. k. /

CATHEDRAL CHURCH

OF

St CANICE

KILKENNY,

Feb. 27. 1669:

BY

FOSEPH TEATE,

Dean of St. CAN. KILKENNY.

DUBLIN,

Printed by Benjamin Tooke, Printer to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, and are to be sold by Mary Crooke, in Castle street. 1670.

SERRIMON

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July 19. 1670.

P. M. Archiepiscopo

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Molt Excellent Majelty, and are to be filld by A

Mary Grocks, in Capil-grash, 16: 0.



To the Right Honourable Lady,

EMILIA;

Countels of

OSSORY.

Payment in confeence to thadaM

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He Divine Law that constitutes Tribute the due of Princes, hath consigued Honour the due of Nobles: which by the Learned is distinguished into Givil, which is a Descent from worthy Ancestors: Moral, whose Spring

The Epiftle

is Virtue: and Christian, which consists in a New Birth, whereby we are Co-heirs with Christ, and the Off-spring of God. Madam, I judge my self as insuffici-

ent, as Envy can do impertinent, to think by Elogies of your Merit, to add Lustre to your Name; your Ladiship stands upon such a Theatre, that every Scene of your life is exposed to Publique View, and therefore if I should give flattering Titles, the Suffrage of men would foon condemn me; but where God hath made me a Debtor, it is but just to make Payment in conscience to the highest Sanction, and Sence of my own Obligation of Gratitude. How your Ladiship is enobled by Birth , I shall relate in the words of the Learned Voffins, who in his Book of the three Creeds, Dedicated to William Prince of Aurange, tells us, that his Descent was from Adolphus of Naf-Sam Cefar in the twelfth Century, so that MaMadam, by your Bloud, and Allyes, you are a Branch circling from an Impe-

rial Stem of Majesty.

But Madam, the Nobility of your Descent, onely enrolls your Name in the Catalogue of the Great, is Secular and Transitory, Calculated for this World, but it is your Grace and Virtue that writes it in the Book of Life, and Embalms it to Immortality; the Wreaths of civil Honour are withering, Grandeur is fugitive, but Godlines is a Crown that fadeth not away : Which consists in a great Humility, constant Devotion, and a diffusive Charry, which were the Amabilities of your La diships Conversation among us; so that you have lest behind you a Good Walne, and carried with you a good Conference

To digest just praises, is a tender, and discreet Virtue, that therefore you may give the Glory to God, I shall turn a Pa-

The Epiftle Dedicatory.

may be precious in the fight of God, as the Apple of his Eye, the Signet on his Right hand, and be made up among his Jewells. That the Loffes of your greatest temporal Blessings may be borne with Patience, and what God hath spared, may be enjoyed with Moderation; that your mind may be equal, and fixed in the great Accidents, and Vicissitudes of humane Life, that the Kingdom of Ireland may prove to your Ladiship a Fortunate Island, by becoming what it once was called, an Island of Saints.

This Sermon had been sooner madepublick but that it was retarded by a tedious sickness; when it was preached, it was consecrated to God, and now its printed, its dedicated to your Ladiship, by the bas bedience of, an arrang that the bas

discreet Virtuemshimt therefore you may give there soldened from equilibration and turn a Pa-



2 TIM 3.5.

Having a form of Godliness, but denying the power thereof.

Aint Paul who was not a whit behind the chiefest Apostles in Languages, Labours, Gists of healing, Visions, Extasses, and Prophetick Inspirations, foretells us, what monstrous impieties the Womb of time should travell with under the dispensation of the Gospel; He foresaw the wickedness of men slying on, as fast as the wings of time could carry it: That as the Dew of Heaven, and Showres of Divine blessings should descend in plenty and abundance, so the Inundation of iniquity should tile higher to deluge and overflow the world, that times should be as perillous, as fins were exceeding sinfull: Therefore as

a good Souldier of Jesus Christ, not ignorant of the devices and stratagems of his spiritual enemies, he presents us with a List of their Le= gions; such a Catalogue of Vices that may exercise our patience to recite, as well as resist them: where selfe love leads the Van, and Hy= pocrisie in Religion brings up the Rear; And prefixeth this Afterisk win planner do thou turn Gnostick in this, Son Timothy, and know that the last dayes shall be evil, for men Shall be Traytors, Truce-breakers, Heady, High-minded, Lovers of pleasures, more then Lovers of God, having a form, but denying the power of Godliness. The Ages subsequent to the Apostle have given a completion to his Prophesie, that no Fraud is so infinuating as that which is pious, no Error fo infectious as that which is formal, when the Devil tells Lyes in Hypocrifie from under the Mantle of a Prophet, they are credited as the Oracles of God, and menthink they entertain Celeftial Immissions. when he suggesteth things that seem to savour of picty as an Angel of light. Valentinus preach'd zealoufly, Arins repented publickly, Pelagius lived piously; yet they were a Triumvirate of the most pernicious Hereticks that

ever

ever troubled the Church, when a man of Parts, and Eloquence, who designs Schiss in the Church, and sediction in the State comes up into the Pulpit with a glorious Profession, magnifies his industry in the conversion of Souls, and seems himself to be in an Agony, when he talks of our Saviour; his mortisted counternance enlivens his Projects, his Person is had in admiration, his Discourses received with credulity, as the Babilonians entertain'd Zopyrus, who by shewing them his mangled members made himself Master of their Affections, and soon after Darius Lord of their City.

So sad is the Truth, that as the most poysonous pills may be guilded, so the vilest impieties may be garnished with a shew of Religion: as may appear from those the Apostle mentions werse 2. Cowetons, Boasters, Proud, Blasphemers &c. A man may be Covetous in his charity, Judas may aske why the Oyntment was not sold and given to the poor, not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a Thief, a man may be a Boaster in his self-denial, with the Philosopher write a Treatile against Vainglory, and subscribe to it with his own Name; Proud in his humility, like Diotrophes preach

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the

the Gospel and affect Preheminence, or Dioge= nes revile the Grandure of Princes with greater insolence, a Blasphemer in his prayers crying as the Pharifee, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are, and for all that be worse, and take his name in vain: There bath not been an irreverend Person in the Assembly, a disloyal Person to Authority, a schismatical Seperatist from the Church: no, not the Murder of Gods Prophets, and Gods Anoynted, nor any facrilegious Alienation of their Estates, and Maintenance, nor the Blasphemies of Quakers, Ranters, and Familists, but have been ushered in with the hideous out-cryes of Repentance and Reformation: there is not a sinner in the Catalogue, but may have the form of Godliness, and deny the power thereof.

The terms of the proposition to be explained are four: Godliness, the Form of Godliness, the Power, the Denying the power under the Form

of it.

Godliness, if we consult the Etymon, the Hellenists will tell us, is derived from a verb that signifies to worship, and imports that solemn Reverence a Creature oweth his Maker, and that in the dayes of Moses he was called a

Godly

Godly person, that was a Proselyte of the Gate, acknowledged and ador'd a Deity, observed the feven precepts of the fons of Noah, with Cornelins, and the Ethiopian Eunuch. But the Efsence of it consists in the Latitude of Holiness, the Rectitude and Conformity of the heart, and life to the first and second Tables of the Law; Godliness is profitable to all things, that is obedience to that Law that is holy in its Precept, just in its Penalties, and good in its Rewards. Yet in other places of these Epistles to Timothy. it is to be understood in a more limited sense, sometimes for the Systeme of fundamental truths, call'd the Doctrine according to Godlinels, the Symbol of which the Apostle gives us, when he faith, Great is the mystery of Godlines. God manifested in the Flesh, &c. Sometimes for the Duties of Religion, diffind from the Moralities of honest men, so we are exhorted to live peaceable, and quiet lives in Godliness, and bonefty, but here being opposed to a Form, an External Pomp and Pageantry, it is the inward Purity and Devotion of the heart, whereby God is worshipped in Spirit without Carnality, and in Truth without Hypocrifie.

The form of Godline fs , is its Scheme ; and

external Similitude, a Fashion, and resem= blance, or appearance of that which is not real and intrinsical. As Jupiter among the Poets was metamorphosed into the shape of a Beast, though he pretended to be a Deity; fo these men would pretend to be Deities, when they are but Beafts; the word beings phoponic not wo the Essential Form cannot be here intended, which is so far from the denial of Godliness, that it gives it Difference and Operation, as the Reasonable Soul is the form of a man, whereby he discourseth, and is distinguished from all other Ranks of Beings, so the Image of God is the Form of Godline's that gives it Power, and Dia stinction from all things that are not homogenial to it. But that form which confifts in a Cumulation of accidents, and is the more Vain and and void, as the Text is excellent, on which it is a Gloss, and Paraphrase: so Esan who was under the Curle of the Creation to bring forth Briars, and Thorns, being an hairy and rough man, in the form and apparel of Facob, feem'd a Paradile, and smelled like a Field which the Lord had bleffed: fo a common person in a Comedy may reprelent the Majesty of a Mo: narch. But then these Forms are like the Idea's of Plato, wholy abstracted from matter, and

destitute of the power of Godliness.

This power of Godline s is, when the Habits of Grace fend forth the vigorous and vital Actings of holyness, as the Fountain doth Streams, and the Sun Rayes and Emanations of light, as will appeare in the fequel of this difcourfe.

Men deny the power under the form of Godliness when they seem to be Pious, because they are Politick, and profess themselves Christians because Subjects to a King that is the Defender of the Faith; yet think, that the exquisite Holiness of the Law, is but the Severity of Melancholick Men, who have represented Christ to be an hard Master, and therefore although they invocate his Name are difloyal to his Commands, profess they know God, but in works Deny him; ingeminate an oral Loyalty, crying Lord, Lord, but do not his will: and fo think to palliat the Atheism of their lives by the Religion of their Language: Thus the Emphasis and Important Terms of the Proposition are explained.

We might justly expect, when an Apostle is giving us the Kalander and Ephimerides of the

Times

Times of the Messias; that the first Prospect in the Firmament of the Church, would be an Horizon of hope, the dispensation of the Gospel being so bright and bleffed, When the Sun of righteousness did appear with healing in his wings; yet he presageth nothing, but Clouds, and Darkness, Eclipses of that Jight that should shine before many, glaring, and portentous Phainomena's, and the Signes of Heaven without Celestial Influences: in the last dayes perillous times shall come, Last dayes they are in regard of the administration, that doth succeed, and exceed that which was Levitical, Christ being a better Prince then Moses in his Sanctions, a better Priest then Aaron in his Sacrifice, he was not onely an High Prieft, but an Apostle, that was sent out of the Bosome of the Father, to bring glad tydings, yet when the Plenty of Grace was most of all dispersed, the Power of Godliness was most despised, so that men were efferated by clemency, enraged by meekness, impatient by forbearance, wax wanton in the most goodly Heritage; and live as if Christ were an hard Master in the Larges of his Bounty For in the last dayes, men shall be Lovers of themselves, having a form of Godliliness, but denying the power thereof so that first the Form, and then the Power, are the Ar-

guments of my present Discourse.

A Form may be confidered as a Virgin, or a Profittute, as abstracted from, or concomitant upon the powers of Religion, as Diana was in Heaven a star, but in Hell a sirebrand, and Confort of Plato; so a form flowing from the power of Godliness, is Angelical, but divested from it, Diabolical.

For when our Works of Darkness appear as Angels of Light, we mock God, by honouring him with our Lips, and dethroning him from our Hearts, we crucifie the Lord of Glory; and, as the Souldiers, put a Crown on his Head, and Robes on his body, and falute him with an Irony, Hail King of the Jews; we worship the true God, as if he were an Idol, that had eyes, and faw not, not confidering his great Attribute of fearching the heart; we make God abhor his own Institutions, and reverse his Laws, bring no more vain Oblations, incense is an abomination to me, as if he would receive no Honour from the Services of Hypocrites, but what he diftrains for by his publick Judgements; Thus a form is a desperate Incentive to, and a plausible Engine of the greatest Villanies; Cainfirst Sacrificed to his God, and then flaughtered his Brother; Fezabel institutes a Fast, and then thirsts for the Blood of Naboth. The strange Woman paid her vowes with Peace-offerings in her hands, and then managed the Artifices of an Adulteress, and entred into Obscene Dialogues of defiling her husbands Bed. The Jews consecrated Gifts to the Treasury of the Temple, and then cryed, the Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord are we, but the Corban turned Bethel the House of God, into Bethaven an House of Affliction, to their indigent, and unrelieved Parents. Thus a Formalift makes the Rites of Religion, a Gloss for fin, follicits wickedness in the external glorifications of God, and is like those fort of Meteors, that shine onely in their fall from heaven.

But a Form, in conjunction with the Power, is an Ornament of great Price in the fight of God; St. Paul doth not discourage a form, that is modest in Complexion, grave in Gesture, discreet in the Expressions of it self; that waits on the Power of Godliness, as a Disciple on his Master, or a Servant on his Lord; as he saith in the first Epistle, Good works become women, profes

fing Godliness; Religion is not to be like those mineral mountains that appear barren, when the Veins of Gold fodge in their Bowells, but as the Kings daughter, all glorious within, yet her Rayment is of wrought Gold. Can a Maid forget her ornaments? or a Bride her attire? or the Spoule of Christ her Rayment of Needle-work? as David invited all his faculties within him, fo his Glory, his Tongue, to joyn in the Chorus, as the most natural, proper, and musical Instrument, whereby an heart, Big with the Burden in the fongs of Praise, could best deliver it self; our Lights are so to shine before men, that they seeing our good works, may glorifie our Father which is in beaven.

The corruption of this form, is either Gross, and Pharifaical, when men are Zealots for the first Table, for the Temple, and Invocation, for Sacrifices and Altars, for Incense, and Oblation, Sabbaths, and folemn Feafts; but break in pieces the fecond, neither sparing their neighbours Wives in Luft, nor their Lives in their Anger, nor their Estates in their Avarice, nor their Good Names in their Ambition; as if the two Tables were as the two Principles, and Gods of the Manichees, the one Good, and the other Evil;

Evil; the first Table a Sacred Edict, a Royal Promulgation to be kept, the second to be violated as a Snare, and Tyrannical Exaction.

The other corruption is Subtile and Moral, when a Form of Godliness, and Honesty do meet together and Kisseach other; A man may be born in the Pale of the Church, baptized into the most holy faith, instructed in her Catechismes, and Homilies, And only be a Patriot of Virtue in the profession of Faith : he may stand up at the recitation of the Creed, and fay Amen to every Article, and yet be just in his actions, temperate in his life, generous in his fpirit, upon no other principles then Socrates or Seneca might be, his Religious Duties are all Moralities, he reads the scripture and entertains them with an humane Faith, as the stories of Zenophon, or Platarch, he gives to the Poor and calls it Charity, when his Almes are the Iffues of a natural Compassion, and Benignity, what he doth is from the Dictates of Reason, which are perfective of the humane nature, not from an affent to a divine Revelation, or Obedience to the will of God: Now Virtue in a Profession of Godline's is the highest semblance of Crace, I cannot perswade my felf that the light F.vil:

of nature that convinceth Atheism, and contemplates on the Omnipotence and Wisdom of God is an ignis fatuus; or that the Law of Nature that God hath written in the Sacred Scrip= tures, as well as the hearts of all men is a Throne of Iniquity, or that Honesty, Temperance, Chastity and Justice are glittering fins, but rather beleive that they are Rudiments of our Creation, not wholy Obliterated by the fall of man though they do not please God in that way of Complacency that faith doth; they may be Strictures, and darker Shaddowes, though Oraces are the Bright and Orient Colours in that Soul that is created after Gods image: To apply all this, if a man professeth himself a Christian, and is only Chast as a Brave Romane, out of Glory, or a Mind cultivated by Reason, none can resolve the Sophism, and say that his Virtue doth not flow from the influences of faith, but the infallibility of Heaven, and his own Conscience. The Formes of Godliness being then skilfull to deceive, I shall absolve my discourse in two particulars. First in shewing Reasons why Godliness will express it self in a Form, then Rules to direct the Form by the Power.

Reasons why Godliness hath a Form :

The nature of Graces is to be active in the Discovery of itself; The Spirit of God is no where more Rhetorical then in the Variety of Metaphors on this Subject, He calls it a Light that must shine before men, that may as easily be suppressed in its Heat, as conceal'd in its Bright. ness; He compares it to the vital moysture of a Tree planted by the Rivers of water, that fends eth forthits Blossoms and Fruits in due season; to Leaven, whose Fermentation continues till it bath Leavened the whole Lump : to perfumed Garments; the smel of Lebanon; and the Powders of the Merchants; fuch an Impulse there isin Grace to display its own Glory; So it was with St. Paul who was to beare the name of Christ before Kings, faith he, I beleived, there: fore have I spoken. and in St. Peter who bare the name of Christ before the Sanedrim; we cannot but speake the things we have seen, and beard. when David mused, the Fire burned, but it flamed forth when he spake, out of the Abundance of his heart; with the heart a man beleived

leiveth unto Righteoufnefs, and with the tongue

Confession is made unto Salvation.

The fense of those great Priviledges, and divine Relations we have by Godliness excites ustoit, if we are a chosen Generation, a Royal Prest-hood, a Holy Nation, and Peculiar Peoples it is to shew forth the Praises of him that called us; so David that was a chosen Prince. a Royal Prophet, a Peculiar Person did; Come and beare all ye that fear God, and I will tell you what he hath done for my Soul; it is not proper for that Soul that is Loud in begging mercyes, to be Silent, when it receives them : God hath delivered my Darling from the Paw of the Lyon, redeemed me from sin, rescued me from Satan, ransomed me from the Bottomless Pit, and with a greater depth of Love, hath invited me with glorious Liberties, made me a member of his Son, equal to the Angels, an Heir of his Kingdom, and if I am still silent, I must implead his goodness, because it is unutterable, and my own joy that is unspeakable, and full of glory.

It is Gods end in giving Graces, that their intrinsick Worthand Lustre may shine forth, to his own Glory, and the Good of others, we are filled with the fruits of Righteousness, to the praise, and glory of God; and hereby is the Father glorifyed, if we bring forth much fruit: Grace loseth that advantage of its Influence, and Exemplarity, when it is a candle put under a bushel, which it hath, when all the Graces. shine as a Branch of lights to the whole house: when faith leads a Monastick Life, is an Hermit in Solitudes, and agitates devout meditations in a private Bosome; it is an inclosed Garden in a Wilderness, it gives pleasure to a contemplative Life; but it feems not to work by Love in the feeling of Communion, by cafting Beams on the Members of that Body, whose Head is Christ: a Form then is acceptable to God, being fer= viceable to the Communion of Saints, and instrumental to the Honour of his own Name.

God requires the service and subjection of the whole man, the Life and the Language, the Mind, and the Mouth, the Faculties of the Soul, and the Organs of the Body to glorifie God, even the Father of our Lord Fesus Christ.

Gratitude to God, and Charity to our Brother, engage us to a Form of Godliness; the first makes us speak Honourable things of God, the second thing Necessary for Man; Instruction

to the ignorant, Reproofe to the vicious, Comfort to the disconsolate, when the Channels of the divine spirit are as open, as the Fountaine is free and Festival; As the Benesicence of God to the body and soul requireth the integrity of the whole man, who hath created and blessed both; So he hath created and blessed the Body in that Dependance on, and Communion with the Soul, that while there is Humility in the Heart, it will bend the knee in adoration; where there is desire in the Reines, it will lift up the Hands in uncessant Supplications; where there is Joy in the Mind, it will open the Mouth to shew forth its praise.

Our Baptismal Vow doth oblige us to confess the Faith of Christ crucified, which in the dayes of Persecution was an eminent act of Fortitude and resolution, Christ crucified was to the Jewes a Stumbling Block, and to the Greeks soolishness; yet Lactantius tells us that the Primitive Christians had the signe of the Cross drawn on their Fore-heads in most orient Blood, to perswade Insidels to believe that they were built upon the Jewish Stumbling stone, and dignified with the Grecian obloquy. The beauty of a Form is commended to us by these

Perswasions; as the Glorious Attire of Godliness; yet this Attire is to be fitted and adapted to the power; I shall therefore superadde.

Rules to direct the Form by the Power.

Have no collateral Respect, or Sinister Design at thine own honour, advantage, or reputation in thy Professions, and Forms of Godliness; It is an Argument of a low, and a loofe, a mercinary and a difingenuous spirit, for a man to pretend Gods Glory when he intends his own; God will have it all to himself, that no flesh should glory in his presence; we are to lay down our Carnal Excellencies, when we take up a Spiritual Profession. St. Paul gloried not in his own Labours, but in the Love of God, I laboured more then they all, yet not I but the grace of Ged that is in me; I live yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: much like that Expression when he tells us, that when he doth what he hates, it is not I, but fin that dwelleth in me; Sothat as to his personal condition, when the sum total is cast up as to Grace, and Concupiscence, it amounts but to two Ciphers fet one against another, as he doth justly excuse his Infirmities, so he doth modestly refuse the honour due unto his Graces. Avoid

Avoid all conceited Tones, affected Ac. cents, and Antick Gestures in thy Profession, and Form of Godliness; these Ridiculous things are sufficiently confuted by a mimical Derision; for there is a Behaviour becoming Holiness; when we Profess as Saints, we should Act as Men; some move in an higher Sphere, and place Religion in the frequent Repetitions of Jesus Christ, and the holy Spirit of God, when they have lusciously ingeminated these names, which are onely to be mentioned with Reverence, and Trembling, they think they have witnessed a good Confession; but some are paramount, and vilifie all things that are not a pretence to Revelation, and a Lofty Language, as the Valentinians, in Irenaus, despised the usual Dialects of other men, using Exotick Idioms, the bold, and boafting phrases of Barbarians; fuch we meet with in the discourses of Jacob Behman, and Van Helmont; in the inscriptions, and pages of the books of Quakers, which they call the bosom of God, the outward openings of inward shuttings, Godded with God, Christed with Christ, beams of approaching glory. These swelling words of vanity are unknown to the

the Scripture, and contrary to the simplicity that is in Christ.

Let not the Form exceed the Power, or be as the Shadows of the Evening, Longer then the substances on which they do depend. Virgil gives feveral figns of an approaching night, That then the Toads begin to croak, and crawl about; The Shepherds return home, and the Shadows of the Mountains grow Long. Have we not had these ill Symptoms, that our day is far spent? doe not Sectaries meet together in Numbers? Are not some Pastors suspended from executing their Charge? is not the Kingdom of Darkness highly advanced? we may guess it to be Midnight by the Dreams and Illusions, and pretended Visions of some Enthusiafts. Our Saviour condemned the Generation of the Pharifees, that curtail'd the Law, and made broad their Phylacteries; who when they Fasted, disfigured their faces by distorted Mouths, and penfive Countenances, as if deformity were the Form of Godline (s. Suffer not the form to be of equal Extension with the power, because it is apt to Degenerate, and become Excessive. There are some eminent Devotions, that are as the Sun in the Meridian, the Shadows

are small; and they enter into a Closet, as a Recels from humane Observations, and there are Humiliations, wherein we are to anoint our Faces, to make them Shine, and when they shine, as Moses did, we are to veylthem, though it be by an Irradiation from God. We are instructed to this by the Windows of Solomons Temple, that were narrow outwards, but broad within, and Receptive of light, by the Temple it felf, that was conspicuous indeed without, but the Guildings and Magnificences were internal, by the Sanctuary that was Veiled, but within were the Altar, and Oracle, the Propitiatory and Mercy-Seat, the Cherubims, and God that dwelt between them; by the Heavens, whose Appearance to the Earth is an azure Canopy, embos't with Clouds, and glittering stars, but within there is God, and Jesus the Mediator of a new Covenant, an innumerable Company of Angels, and the Spirits of just men made perfect, that reign with him in immortal, and everlafting Glory.

Let thy form keep a constant Tenour in heavy, as well as Halcion dayes; when Jernfalem flourished in the dayes of Alexander, the Samaritans worshipped at her Temple, and came

to warm themselves at the High Preists fire; but when Antiochus had Ransackt the City, and Sacred Treasuries, then they blessed themselves at mount Gerizim in the Denyal of the God of Ifrael: when Christ multiplyed the Loaves he multiplyed his followers, who would have taken him by force and made him King; They thought his Territoryes would be Opulent, his Feilds and Vineyards fertile, that his Jewish Subjects needed not to travel to Egypt in the dayes of Famine, but that his Monarchy would infinitely exceed that of Solomons in Peace and Plenty; They thought that the Roman Eagles would be gathered as Chickens under his Wings, and that his Gleanings would be better then the Vintage of all the Kingdomes upon Earth; But when he told them, his Kingdome was not of this World; that his Crown must be of Thorns, how few did bear his reproach to follow him without the Camp? to honour him in the indignities of his passion? What is this but the Artifice of filthy Lucre, to make a Gain of Godliness to affemble for Corn, Wine, and Oyl, to bake Cakes to the Queen of heaven, not to be confumed with famine; to court the Kings Daughter because she is an Inheritrix of

temporal Blessings, and not for the Beauties of her Holiness; but they that are affraid, or ashamed of the Profession of Godliness before Tyrants, Tribunais, Flames, and Faggots, of them will the Son of Man be ashamed, when he comes in the glory of the Father, with all his

holy Angels.

Let thy Form have luch an inviting Modesty, as to allure others to a Love and Participation of the Power of Godlines. Musitians observe in the Sympathy of sounds, that if two Viols be tuned to a Consonancy, and the String of one be struck, the same string of the other will sound, though laid at a Distance; such an Harmony there is of Souls, that if a well-tuned Heart be struck with the Finger of God, it will send forth such a Melody that will work in others, an Unison, and Concord with it self; David went up with the Tribes to worship, Andrew brought Simon, Philip Nathaniel, the woman of Samaria the City of Sychar to the presence of the Messiah.

The Apostles did triumph in the Myriads of the Jews, the Kingdoms of the Gentiles, the Numberless Accessions of the World to the lite tle Flock of Christ. A Form well ordered in all

things

things by a sweet and gracious Conversation, doth powerfully and placidly infinuate it felf to produce this Effect; which I shall demonstrate thus. The Word is the great Instrument of Faith; it hath a Moral, and Suafive Power to propound Arguments to the Understanding, and Objects to the Will, Faith comes by hearing, and bearing by the word of God. But this Cause is not irreliftible, for we find the Apostle taking, up the Complaint of the Prophet, Who hath believed our report? But where the Word is deffcient, the Form of a good Conversation may be Efficient of Faith in Christ. St. Peter exhorts Wives to be in subjection to their own Hufbands, that if any obey not the Word, they may without the Word be won, with the conversation of their Wives, while they behold their chaftity conpled with fear. It seems the Eye is a better Organ then the Ear, sometimes to conveigh Light and Happiness to the Spirit, and good Works are better Orators then good Words; For fo we read in Story, that Theodolinda, Oueen of the Longobards, converted both her Husbands, the First from Gentilism, the other from Aria= nifm, an auspicious Lady, to espouse them both to the great Bridegroom of Souls; but the Sto-

garda

ry is still Big with greater Wonder, for her Vittues were so Exemplary and Eminent, that they executed an Apostolick Office, and converted the Nation of her Subjects to be baptized into the Catholick Faith.

If thou feeft a beauty in the Form of Godliness, and wouldst preserve it from decay, avoid the sins mentioned in the Catalogue. The Enemies of a form, are those of her own house, no Sins make her more Odious, then those that are Shrowded and Sheltred under her Protection.

All fin hath such an abhorrence to the powers of holiness, that they hate the Form, and Fringes of her Garment (as is commonly observed of the Panther, that he so abhors the person of a man, that he tears in pieces his picture) For a Form extorts, from Seducers, and Sectaries, those Actions that are against the Bent and Inclination of their hearts; They are Covetous, and yet the salse Apostles at Corinth, preached freely to get Occasion of Glory, and disgrace St. Paul; who was there forced to live by his Mechanick Labours, that he might not be Burdensom, or Chargeable to that Opulent and Censorious City.

They are Self-lovers, in their Benificence and

Good Will towards men. I need not mention any more, seeing Self-love is so Prolifical a Parent of all the other Sins, that they must have a Commixture and Co-incidence with it, as Branches in the Stem from whence they grow: So that the Form is a Restriction to, and Contradi-Etion of their Villanies, though they use it as an Artifice to palliate their sweet and secret Sins, and to make way for an open Dissolution; The fixth verfe calls them Creepers, while they creep into houses unawares, and privily fow their Tares, and are Despicable; they infinuate themselves with Pretences of Strictness, and a Tender Conscience, of Modesty, and Meekness, of Condescentions, and Philanthropy; but when the Creeping Party becomes prevailing, they foon forget their formal Complements, and break the Bonds of their former Restrictions asunder, and cast away their Cords from them; they are Blasphemers, and fill heaven with Reproaches; Traytors, and fill Kingdoms with Seditions, the Tender Conscience soon betrayes it self in Searedness, and unnatural Affection, is incontinent in all Excesses, and sierce in all Errors, with a Rage reaching up to heaven: how contrary is this to the Light of the Gospel, that is altogether

ther Serene, and Pacifical; to the Tongues of Fire that descended on the Apostles, that by allpowerfull words did create those Miracles that were all like his that fent the Comforter, the instances of mercy: new light foon turns into Wild-fire, and the Tender Conscience Ravens as a Wolfe, to make havock of the Church; The Arians, and Donatifts of old, and Anabaptists in Munster, and Sectaries of England of late have been fufficient Arguments to make this manifest to all men, and Alarms to Princes whole security confists in the Preservation of Religion; In this vigilancy Babilon exceeded Zion, for Nebuchadnezar made a Decree, that what ever Nation spake against the God of Shadrach, should be made a Dunghill, but of Judah where God was known the Prophet complains, according to the Number of thy Cities, fo are thy Gods O Judah: to return, An Hypocrite Loves not freely, and heartily his Reigning Sin, because it exerciseth a Tyranny and Co-active Power over him; it restraines him from swallowing the sweet Morcels he tacitely hungers after, therefore he Dethrones it, and takes away the Scepter of Authority from it, when he can have his other Lords to E 2 Reign

Reign over him; and exposes his Form when he hath cast of its Yoak to the greatest Odium and Contempt; what cheap thoughts must men have of a Form of Godline's when it's infected with Dishonesty, the seigned Saint is manifestly a real Knave, and all his Humiliations and Prayers, wherein he deprecates the Evils of Covetoulnels, are apparently but feigned words to make merchandise of the Inheritance of Orphans, the Houses of Widdowes, the Patrimony of the Church, and the Rights of his Brother? how infamous must the way of Balaam be in the opinions of men? who faid he would not curse Israel for an house-full of Silver and Gold; crying out, how good are thy Tents O 7a= cob, and thy Tabernacles O Ifrael; Praying that there might be no Divination against Jacob, or Inchantment against Ifrael; yet all this holy Discourse and heavenly Resolution was but a Varnish to a deceitfull heart that was Brib'd with filthy Lucre, and the Wages of unrighteousness: can a Dogs neck more desecrate an Altar? or the image of an Adonis a Temple? then for a man to fling out his Invectives against fin, and yet to indulge those that are contributary to his Lust, and Avarice? what are the Prayers Prayers of these men but so many Practical Lyestold to heaven, who while they pray, with a tacite Blasphemy desie God, and when they sin, by open Atheism deny him, and the Votaries are as certainly the Captives of the Devil, as they are the creatures of God.

Avoid those sins that are inconsistent with a Form of Godliness, which may be reduced to a tripartite Division; Some hinder the Assuming of a Form, others Blast it, whilst it is Professed; and others do Renounce it, and Cast it off. The sins that hinder the Assuming of a

Form, are Prejudice, and Fear.

Prejudice against the Precepts, that command us to cut off the Right hand, which is interpreted the Mutilation of the Body; as Fervency of Spirit is the Calenture of the Soul, the Communicating and Doing good, the Wasting the Estate, and being Evil spoken of for the Name of Christ, the Wounding the Reputation, these are the Grievous Commandments of an Hard Master, to which, in stead of Binding them to mens Fingers, they give them a Manumission; and with the Young man in the Gospel, Go away; and with Orpah, salute, and sorsake together.

Fear,

Fear, if with Scylla, they could see a Crown on the Liver of the Sacrifice, the Wages of Godliness, the Divinations of Riches and Honour; they would become Disciples; but when they Observe all that will live Godly in Christ, must suffer Persecution, and through many Tribulations we must enter into the Kingdom of heaven, they are offended at the Cross of Christ, they think there is a Lyon in the way, that affrightens them from any Essay of walking in them.

These sins hinder men from being Catechumens, but which is worse, some that are Baptized blast their Profession by a Flagitious Life, live without God in the world, that it had been better for them they had never known the Way of Truth. Such are they that think it below a Brave Spirit, to tremble at a Threatning, but stifle the Warnings of their own Bosom, and live in Chambering, and Wantonness, Rage, and Riot, Swearing, and Uncleanness, that a man without the Breach of Charity may say, they have no Faith.

But Apostacy, from Faith, and Obedience, does Obliterate all the Characters of a Form, and makes Shipwrack of Profession, and renounceth Communion with the Vifible Church. There were three forts of these Apostates in the times of St. Cyprian; the Traditores, that gave their Bibles, in stead of their Bodies, to be burnt; the Thurificati, that offered Incense to Idols; and the Libellatici, whose Denials of Christ were more Private and Auricular, but bought Tickets from the Magistrates, to preserve them from that Bloody Inquisition. Now an Apostate cannot be an Hypocrite, for he is gone out of the Precincts of the Church; They went out from us, because they were not of us, saith St. John, they have broken themselves off from that Body into which they were implanted by Baptism, and are Strangers to the Covenant of Promile: Thus we see the Dignity, and Defection of a Form, how it is to be exercised, suspended, and moderated, and how to direct its course between a Rude, and Rigid Zeal, and a loofe and Sceptical Profession; we see the Grounds and Gradations of its Dishonours, and Decays, how that it departs from some men as the Glory of the Lord did from the Temple, and Altar, and Threshold of the house, in the Vision of Exekiel: and when the Leafe thus falls and withereth, the Tree is Barren, and Corrupt, for for that is the Climacterical time to shew its Discase is Mortal, and therefore it must not cumber the Vineyard, but be cut down, or

plucked up by the Rootes.

But it is high time for us to come to the Power of Godliness, which hath so much Goodness in it, that it should not be accounted an Offence; and so much Wisdom, that it should not be accounted Foolishness; the Necessity of it is so great, that it should not be Delayed, and the Excellency so Glorious, that it should not be Denied: therefore, as all men should acquire it for Salvation, so our Present Duty is to inquire, wherein it Consists, and Discoverethit self.

I have already explained the Phrase, that the Reducing of the Habits, and Vital Principles of Grace into A&, is the Power of Godliness; the Philosophy of which Leads us to the Consideration, That Habits of Grace are those Divine Qualities, insused into the Soul by the Spirit of God, which incline the Heart, and sway the Conscience to an actual Obedience, to the Will of God, with Facility, and great Delight. They are therefore called by the Fathers, and Schoolmen, the Springs, and Fountains of Grace, not like

like the Fountain in the midft of Paradife that flowes with continual waters, but like the wa= ters of Siloam, that spring from the foot of mount Sion, qui non jugibus aquis fed cortis boris diebufg; ebullit, whole Streams are not alwayes Current, but in the due fealons of time : The musical knowledge of a Lutanist in his Quavers, Refts, and Motions, whereby he is able on all occasions to play those delightfull dies that commend his skill, is the Habit of the Artift, but suppose the Hand of the Lutanist bewounded, he hath still the knowledge, and Habit of his Faculty, although the Exercise be prevented by the Indifpolition of that necessary Instrument of his mulick; fo the Godly man that hath these principles of a Celestial Original, hath upon all occasions his sences exercised by reafon of use, futable to those commands the law of God requires, and those Emergencies the Providences of God expose him to: and although the Acts of Grace may be suspended fometimes by Natural, or Civil actions, fometimes by inevitable Infirmities, yet still he hatha New Nature, the Unction of the Holy one, and the feed of God abiding in him: for ono butthe I blitraic Pd manent, and Repleour clearer understanding of which, we are to

1. The Plenty of Godliness confifts in the Habits of Graces; The Righteous are faid to be Trees Planted by the Rivers of water, and the Trees of the Lord are full of Sappe. The Radical moysture of these noble Vines may Retire to the Root in Winter, yet at the return of the Sun they fend forth their Grapes in Clusters, and their Perfume as the smell of Le. banon, as a homage of gratitude to the Influenences of Heaven, and the Bleffings of God. These are the Gifts of a Liberal God, like those of a Prince in his Inauguration and Festivity, for he shedsabroad the washing of Regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghoft abundantly upon us; that we may abound in the work of the Lord. And as there is more light in the body of the Sun, then in all the beams that shine on the World; for, suppose they were all Eclipsed, the Surina moment, or imperceptible time, could hipply them all, by one Irradiation; fo if the Acts of Grace were all vanished, they would be Renewed by the treasures of their Caufes. The Acts of Grace are Transient, but the Habits are Permanent, and Reple= nish

nish the soul with innumerable Activities, to the Comfort of the Believer, and the Glory of the Giver. This is called, a Living by Faith, therefore acts flow from the Habits of grace, as beams from the Sun, and streams from a sountain, are many, mighty, pleasing, vigorous, and delectable, they are free, frequent, natural, and numberless.

2. The Power of Godliness, is the reducing the Habits of Grace into Exercise, and Operation. The same word doth the Apostle use to his fon Timothy, Be ftrong in the Grace that is in Te-(us Christ; go on from Strength to Strength, till thou appear before God in Sion; shine like the Sun, more and more, till the perfect Day, who from the Twylight of the morning, Runs his Race like a Gyant, till it comes to its meridian brightness. The Initials of Grace are weak, like an Embryo, infirm as an Infant, but by fuperadded acts, the Smoaking Flax is kindled in= to a Flame, and the Bruiled Reed becomes a Cedar, the Habits grow in strength, and stature, by the addition of one grace to another, which is the supply of every part extensively, adding to faith virtue; and intensively, by the addition of one degree of Grace unto another, till it

comes to the measure of its stature; when righteousness is revealed from faith to saith; Grace is never commensurate in the beauty of proportion, till it is consummate in the beauty of perfection. They that were divorced from their sins, as Phaltiel was from Miehal, who went weeping after her to Bahurim; when this Gift of God is stirred up in them, contemplate holiness with joy; they that did deprecate Wrath with Fear, implore Mercy with Considence; They that sought after him whom their soul Loved, when, with Andrew, they have sound the Messias, Lean on his bosom, Love him dearly, Esteem him highly, Follow him fully, and Live with him eternally.

The weak in the faith, and the feeble-minded, wrestle not with Principalities, and Powers, but with God himself, give all diligence to make their Calling sure, press forward to the Price of their high Calling, abound in the work of the Lord, till by uncessant Labours, they rest in the Fruition of him; as if we might suppose a spark of Fire unextinguishable, it would be in continual Ascents, till it came to its own Countrey, and Region, under the Concave of the Moon

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1. There

There is a mighty Tendency and Impulse in Habits to exert themselves into Act, they are the sull Breasts of Consolation, that are uneasie till they are Drawn, and Dispenced, they are as seed cast into the Earth, that lives and growes up into an Harvest; They are Talents to be improved, and Lamps to be surnished; and because Flames are soon spent unless God be in the Bush, and Streams soon vanish without an Ocean, it being God that worketh in us both to Will, and to Doe, that giveth Life and Motion to these Qualities of the Soul; we must have still Recourse to the Instunces of his Power, and the supplyes of his spirit.

2. There is a Gratitude in free and frequent acts to further the Growth, Strength, and Radication of their Habits; as natural Qualities are intended by natural Actions, so are supernatural, as the more a man playes on a Musical Instrument, the greater are the habiliments of his art; So Hoseab. 6. 3. Then shall ye know the Lord, if ye follow on to know the Lord; insused knowledge should be increased by a Studious meditation; So Coll. 1. 10. Filled with the Knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding, there is the Insusion of

the Habit, That ye might walk worthy of the Lordunto all well pleasing, being fruitfull in every good work, there it is reduced to act, increasing in the knowledge of God, there is the Radication of it, For be that will do Gods will shall know of the Doctrine whether it be of God. Job. 17.7. they are not Lazy and Languid things, but are discovered by the facility strengthned by the frequency of their own Actions. The habit and the act are thus bound up together in the Bundles of life, combine in Vigor, and Virtue, in Influence, and Causality on one another; and hence it is that an Habit of Grace is a Quality difficultly removed, and although it may be interrupted and suspended by impetuous Temptations, and imperious Lusts, yet in this Hostility and Conflict it is Restless tillit is prevalent, and have Dominion, as the Sympathy of a Needle touched with a Load-stone makes it unquiet in its greatest trembling, and disturbance, till it Rests, as in its Center, in a Direct Line poynting at the Polar star; And as in an uneven Ally a Bow! may run one way when the Byass inclines it another, so a Godly Man may be Disturbed by Surreption and Infirmity, though the Habit doth sublimate, and sway the heart to the fer(47)

fervice of God: The habits of Grace will not be kept in arcta custodia, but will break prison, and walk at Liberty.

This Power discovereth it self.

r. In Resisting strong Temptations, to express it in the Allusion of the Apostle, it quits it self like a Man in its spiritual Olympicks, when the messenger of Satan buffeted our Apostle he besought the Lord thrice, the assault of an Enemy excites the valour of a Veteran Souldier, so the urgency and vehemeney of Temptation made him ingeminate his requests to God.

2. In mortifying strong corruptions, dethroning Satan from his strong holds, captivating every Imagination, that towreth against the commands of Christ, destroying every Reigning sin, as Josuah did the Kings of Canaan.

3. In Acts of eminent Obedience; A facrifice can be worth but little, that costs nothing;
Abel offered up his Best, Abraham was willing
to sacrifice his son, St. Paul himself, he was ready to be offered; This Power animates and enobles the heart, to hate father, and mother, to
cast

cast away his chiefest Joy, as a snate, to cut off the Right hand, and pull out the Right eye, to fling away the most precious Treasure, as a Torment, at the command of Christ; if a man have Wit and Learning, this divine power is as a spring of Motion to him, to be usefull and profitable in worthy Instances, and Institutions; in meditations on Gods Word, Defence of his Truth, Inftruction of his People, and inquiry into those mysteries, that is, the Emulation of Angels to pry into: if a man bath Honour, this Power makes it a Champion for the Patronage, and Lustre of Religion, it Humbles him, to fling down his Coronet at the feet of the Lamb, and Advanceth him, because he hath something the world hath an Esteem for, to Deny for his Saviour, which is beyond the Proportions, and posfibilities of ordinary Christians: if he hath Riches, this Power turns his Almoner, feeds the Hungry, cloaths the Naked, Erects Hospitals, builds Schools of Learning, and makes his life' the definition of the Law of Charity: all his measures in religion are laudable, and transcendent, not onely thrust down, and shaken together, but running over.

But do not these Gloryes of the Power of

Godliness, discourage those that are weak in grace? I answer, that it may be propounded as a Probleme, that the New-born Babe hath more strength, then the Old man, the infancy of grace is more powerfull, then the Decrepid Age of an inveterate Lust, as there is more vigour in a few Drops of Spirits, then a great quantity of water; fo there is in the smallest seed, and sparkle of Godlinels, then the greater measures of Corruption: for this feed grows in the midst of all the Tares that would chook it, and this sparkle lives in the midst of all the waters that would extinguish it, and the smoaking Flax, and bruised Reed, break forth into Victory, against all the Winds and Tempests that oppose them: which strange vigour doth not arise from the immortality of any Grace in it felf, but from the supplies of that spirit, that is greater, potentior, faith Be= za, stronger in us, then he that is in the world.

Ishall conclude all by an instance, how to reduce the Habit of Love, that Powerful, and Operative Grace into act; which when it is once Kindled in the Bosom of a man, he finds his Heart, like the Disciples going to Emans, bush in the slames of a most Seraphical Affection. The Master of the Sentences denies any habit of Love in the soul, but afferts, that all its Emanations

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flow

How immediately from the Person of the Holy Chost: but seeing the Apostle expressly distinguisheth between the habit of Love, and the Spirit, as between the Essect, and its Cause, when he tells us, That the Love of God is shed abundant, ly in our Hearts, by the Holy Ghost; and the Ass of this Love are Defined to be, the Fulfilling of the Law, the Bond of Persection, and the end of the Commandment, we may reduce this habit into at by Examples, and Arguments.

1. By Argument, Enter then, Omy soul, into those Galleries, wherein the King of Glory Walks, and is Detained; and Observe how he hath commended his Love toward thee, All the Dimensions of his Love, its Height, Length, Depth, and Breadth are so many Topicks to perswade and allure thee, to be Espoused to him,

as thy Bridegroom.

The heighth of this Love is Extalle; that God over all, bleffed for ever, equal to the Father, in whom are hid all the Treasures of wisdom, and Knowledge, whom the Angels worship, should have his heart Ravished with a Creature, polluted with Blood, defiled with Sin, subjected to Damnation, that when thou wast upon the Precipice of Ruine, stretched forth his hand to save thee, and draw thee into his Bolom. Canst thou, O my

Omy foul! forbear to fay with the belowed Difciple; To him that Lowed us, and washed us from our fins in his own blood, and hath made us Kings, and Priests unto God; To him be glory and domini-

on, for ever and ever.

The depth of this Love was humility, he humbled himself to assume our nature in the Form of a servant, to bear our miseries, and become obedient to death. David and Jonathan were a famous pair of Lovers; Fonathan, who was heir apparent to the Crown, Knew David was defigned for it by the Almighty, yet was faithful to him in his fecrets, follicitous for him in his Dangers, and gave him his hand to advance him to his own Throne: But the Love of Christ is without a Parallel, That supream power should assume the Form of a Servant, infinite glory should submit toa Reproach, exquifite Purity, should suffer imputed fin, that the Son of God's Complacency should bear the Viols of his Wrath, should descend from heaven; come out of the Bosom of his Father, to enter into a Grave; what greater token of his Love could he give thee, then his Agony, his Blood, his Life? Surely, Omy foul, thou art harder then Iron, if this Loadstone will not draw thee. Well might Solomon rifle all the Rarities of Nature, to be

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Symbols of this Love, to which the whole Creation is not sufficient to be an Allegory. For greater Love then this hath no man, then to Lay down his Life for his friend; but herein he commended his Love to us, that while we were sinners, he died for us. Consider the High Priest of our Profession, hanging on the Altar of his Cross, with his arms stretched wide open to receive thee, and canst thou sorbear Leaning on his Breast, and prying into the secrets of his Love, the Knowledge of which passeth Understanding.

The Breadth of this Love is Universality: so immense it is, that it hath mercy for thousands, a Plenteous Redemption, salvation to the uttermost; he tasted death for every man, and Laid down his life for the world. No man ever perished for want of Bounty, or Bowels, the Passion or Compassion of a Saviour, but because his sensual Part is offended at Christs Cross, and commands. Consider then, O my soul! how delectable are his Laws? how glorious his Cross? Obedience is essential to Love, and where it is habitual, there is as much Pleasantness in his Precept, as there is Sweetness in his Promise: if thou prefer profit with Judas, pleasure with Zimri,

honour with Diotrephes, an Obliquity before a

Right

Right path, thou dost not only fin against the Precept, but the Grace of God that would assist thee to observe it. Faith looks at a future Retribution, but love immediately at the Merit of the Law-giver and the kindness of his Commands; and if the Amabilities of them, were once presented to thee, it would be as uncasie to thee to be vicious, as it would be to a vicious Person to be Devout; thou wouldst fee Liberty in his Yoake, and Lightness in his Burden, it would be as a Wing to a Dove, an help in motion, as Ballast to a ship, an hindrance against fluctuation. As his Commands are Pleafantness, so is his Cross peace, our Saviour to commend his Love to us, consulted not the Dignity of his person, the Tragedy of his Passion, but longed for his Suffrings, thirsted after his Cup, hungred after that Paffover, which he was to eate with such bitter herbs. Esteem then Omy Soul! but all things as Drofs to know the fellowship of his sufferings, which are Seals of thy Adoption, Pledges of Gods paternal Love, and and work an eternal weight of Glory.

The length of this Love is eternity, its an ancient Love, from everlasting, he loved us first; its durable to everlasting, he loved us to

the end; it is not Critical, or Captious to take offence at every laple, or Omission. And if it be lawfull to speak of the Duration of God, by the Measures of time; this Love was as greatin the first Moment as it can be to Eternity: for then did the admirable and aftonishing Wisdom of the blessed Trinity consult the Salvation of thy Precious Soul; by the Incarnation, and Passion of the Son of God, when the fallen Angels were left in a State of irrecoverable Perdition: That he that is Glorious in holiness, should be a Sin and a Curse for us by the Projects fet up from everlasting, is so stupendious a Depth that unless it had been manifested in the Gospel, had been the highest Blasphemy to imagine it, and what the Wildom of the three Persons did contrive, the Love of the fecond did bestow, he loved us, and gave himfelf for us, Thou must then O my Soul! either account all this a Golden Dream, or a well de= vised Fable, or else not suffer the world to be a Rival in thy Estimation, and Assection with the Son of God, if these meditations be serioufly beleived, and judiciously weighed, thou canst not Expostulate what is thy Belowed more then another Belowed, who is the cheifest among

ten thousand, altogether Love, and altogether

Lovely.

2. Converse with divine Objects and Examples. As Flame Kindles Flame, fo doe examples excite Love, and Objects not only Attract the heart but Ravish and Transform it; if David mules, the fire will burn, if Mofes be in the mount his face will shine; the Butterfly doth adorn her felf, and the Bee enrich her felf, by dwelling on the Flowers of the feild; if a Ray of Love may spring from a Glance, how much more from a Vision face to face, a full contemp= lation of the beauty of holines? I shall confider but three freinds of the Bridegroom, and their Delicious Intimacies with him; Mary Magdalenshe loved much, and kissed the feet of Christ, to acknowledge her subjection to him, the washed them with her Tears, and wiped them with the Haires of her head; if there w re virtue in touching the Hemme of his Carment, much more in killing his feet that were fo Beautifull that his very foot-stool was glorious, and the Throne of Grace; St. John (we may fay) kissed the hands of Christ to acknowledge his Dependance on him, whole hand was the great instrument of Bounty, whole

whose Bosom, in which he Lodged, the Treafury of Grace and Cabinet of fecrets, where he had the misteries of the Kingdom of Heaven revealed to him; could a man choose a diviner mansion, or inhabite a better Tabernacle? The. Spoule kiffed the Lipps of Christ to show her Communion with him. Those Lipps that had Grace powred into them, and spake the Words of eternal Life; such Examples will excite the heart to Emulation and make it fick of Love; I will give him then ten thousand Kisses, and embraces, I will serve him, praise him, Trust in him till my love is consummate, by being for ever with the Lord; And then Omy Soul, if he should aske thee as he did Peter, Simon Bar Fonah Lovest thou me? thou will answer as he did, Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee T and down med berneve and

By this instance we are directed to exercise any other Grace of the Gospel.

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